

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.
CHAZALON & CO.
MAKERS OF FRENCH PRESERVES IMPORTERS
4, QUEEN'S ROAD.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1846

St. GEORGE'S BUILDING
DISS BROS.
Tailors.

No. 13,488.

號六廿月六年六零百九千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1906.

日五初月五年午丙

PRICE, \$8.00 Per Month

GERMAN BEER.

Large Stock on Hand of
AUGUSTINER BRAU
AND THE CELEBRATED
KULMBACHER BEER.

Per Case of 6 doz. pils. \$18.00.
Per Case of 4 doz. qts. \$18.00.

MAGEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.,
1815 3, DUNDRELL STREET.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

TO OUR
PEAK SUBSCRIBERS.

WE are now delivering the 'China Mail' to our Peak Subscribers at their residences, including MAGAZINE G.P. Subscribers are requested to notify us promptly of any irregularity that may occur.

Hongkong, June 14, 1906. 1210



NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of CAULKERS and SHOEMAKERS for the period of 12 months commencing 1st JULY next, to H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR'S OFFICE, H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, and should be returned not later than Noon on THURSDAY, 28th June, 1906.

F. B. OLLIS,
Chief Constructor.

Hongkong, June 25, 1906. 1286

WANTED SHORTLY.

A N English ASSISTANT TEACHER for the Diocesan Boys' School. Apply to THE HEAD MASTER.
Hongkong, June 23, 1906. 1283

ALLIANZ INSURANCE COMPANY OF BERLIN.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.,
Hongkong, May 23, 1906. 1094

NEW FILMS

Just Arrived.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING.
MER CHEUNG, Photographer, etc.
Hongkong, June 7, 1906. 1587

JAPANESE CEDAR WOOD FRAME MAKER.

JAPANESE CURIOS.
FUJIYAMA & CO.,
No. 9, D'ARCADE ST.
Hongkong, June 2, 1906. 1151

DENTAL SURGEON

G. DE PERINDORGE,
DIPLOMA: PARIS.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS INCLUDING

PORCELAIN FILLINGS.

HOTEL MANSIONS,
PEDDER STREET
Hongkong, June 1, 1906. 1149

'JANUS'

LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE CO.,
HAMBURG.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Assets per 31st December, 1904,
Mks. 53,400,000—equal to 22,600,000.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed GENERAL AGENTS of the above Company for Hongkong and China, are prepared to accept LIFE and ANNUITY INSURANCES, as well as to issue ACCIDENT POLICIES at the most liberal terms ever offered in the a. t.

SIEMSEN & CO.

CAMPBELL, MOORE & CO.,
LIMITED.

JUST RECEIVED NEW

POWDER,

PERFUMERIES, SOAPS,

HAIR FRAMES,

HAIR PINS,

&c., &c., &c.

Business Notices.

W. S. BAILEY & CO.

ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS.

WORKS:

KOWLOON BAY.

OFFICES & STORES:

No. 20, CONNAUGHT ROAD.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Hongkong-Canton Line.

s.s. HONAM, 2,983 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.
s.s. POWAN, 2,338 tons, Captain W. A. Valentine.
s.s. FATSHAN, 2,250 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.
s.s. HANKOW, 2,073 tons, Captain C. V. Lloyd.
s.s. KINSHAN, 1,825 tons, Captain J. J. Loebus.

Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8.30 a.m. (Sunday Excepted), 9 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. (Saturday Excepted).

Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at 8.30 a.m., 3 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

Hongkong-Macao Line.

s.s. HEUNGSHAN, 1,898 tons, Captain G. F. Morrison, A.N.S.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 9 a.m., except when otherwise notified by Express. Sunday Special Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 a.m., and a second departure about 6 p.m.

NOTE.—During the Summer Months the time of leaving fluctuates to suit the tide at Macao. See Special Summer Timetable.
Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 8 a.m. On Saturdays a second departure about 7 p.m. On Sundays about 4 p.m.

Canton-Macao Line.

s.s. LUNGSHAN, 219 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.

This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7.30 a.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Canton-Wuchow Line.

s.s. SAIYAM, 583 tons, Captain J. Willer.

s.s. NANKING, 589 tons, Captain C. Burchart.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about five days. These vessels have Superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the:—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel.

Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANADA ACCIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

THIS Company issues the most Liberal and Clear Policy ever offered in East. DOUBLE BENEFITS for TRAVEL, ACCIDENTS, FEVER, TYPHOID and SMALL-POX Covered. Policies written HERE, in any Currency.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

GRANT & LESLIE, General Agents for China.

Hongkong, April 21, 1906. 632

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

NEW BOOKS BY ENGLISH MAIL.

CASSELL'S ROYAL ACADEMY

PICTURES, Part 1 ... \$ 50

PICTURES OF THE YEAR ... 70

'BLACK AND WHITE' ROYAL

ACADEMY & NEW GALLERY

PICTURES ... 70

LE NU AU SALON; Vol. 1 ... 3.60

Fenwick's Career, by Mrs. Humphrey

Ward ... \$1.75

The Way of the Spirit, by H. Rider

Haggard ... 1.25

Tracks in the Snow, by G. E. Benson

Richard Baldwin, by A. Marshall ... 1.75

By the Way of Woman, by A. W.

Marchmont ... 1.75

The Flower of France, by J. H.

McCarthy ... 1.75

The Prey of the Strongest, by Morley

Roberts ... 1.75

The Woman in the Alcove, by A. E.

Green ... 1.75

The Hatbox, by A. Egger ... 1.75

The Red Seal, by Maurice Gerard ... 1.75

The Mystery of the Shadow, by

Fergus Hume ... 1.75

No. 101, by W. Carey ... 1.75

Men at Arms, by Major Drury ... 1.75

The Door of Humility, by Alfred

Austin, Post Laureate ... \$3.50

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Allusions in the Works of English

Authors, by R. Nares ... 5.50

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English, by Farrer and Henley ... 5.50

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Words and Phrases, &c., by J. O.

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Suburban Home, Their Accessories

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Physical Efficiency, by Dr. Cantlie ... 2.50

Investment in Exact Science, by H.

Lowenfeld ... 1.75

French Self Taught ... 70

Portuguese Self Taught ... 1.40

German Self Taught ... 70

The Re-Shaping of the Far East, by

B. L. Putnam Wells; 2 Vols. ... 17.50

NOTICE.

LANDING upon the Property of THE

PANY LIMITED, at JUNE BAY, is pro-

hibited from this date without written

authority from the Undersigned.

The portion of the Western Shore of

Jeau Bay covered by this Notice, extends

for about two miles from a large matched

8.0 yards or thereabouts South of the Hill

Buildings in a Northerly direction to the

Green near the village, marked CHAN JI

on Chart No. 3278.

A. H. RENNIE & CO.,

Hongkong, June 2, 1906. 1154

CARMICHAEL AND CLARKE.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND

SHIPBUILDERS.

SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTORS.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TELEGRAMS: 'CARMICHAEL' HONGKONG.

A. B. O. Code, 4th Edition.

A. 1. Code.

Ueber's Standard Code.

TELEPHONE, 232. 563

PUBLISHING THE GOSPEL

IN JAPAN AND TIBET.

By Prof. E. H. PARKER.

To be had at the 'CHINA MAIL' Office,

5, Wyndham Street.

Price ... \$1.00.

CARLTON HOUSE HOTELS,

No. 8 and 10, Ice House Road.

EXCELLENT FURNISHED ROOMS.

COMFORT OF RESIDENTS AND THE CUISINE A SPECIALTY.

FOR TERMS, APPLY TO THE MANAGER.

Tailors.

R. HOUGHTON,
NAVAL, MILITARY AND CIVIL
TAILOR.
16, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
Hongkong, June 8, 1906. 1190

CHIEF WING & CO.

24 & 26, LEE YUEN STREET (WEST)

HONGKONG.

DEALERS IN

All Sorts of COPPER, BRASS, STEEL,

IRON WARE, &c.

BYRON GIBBS and TIES.

CORRUGATED IRON, FIG IRON, &c.,

Suitable for

Roofs, Windows and House Building.

1297

Business Notices.

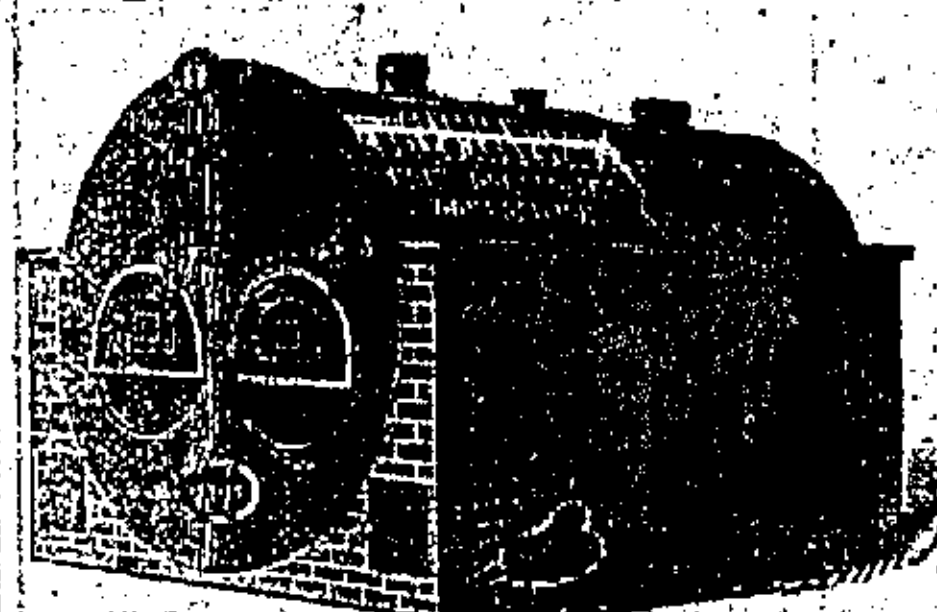
BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED

(SOLE AGENTS FOR BELL'S ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON).

SAVE FUEL BY COVERING YOUR BOILERS AND STEAMPIPES

WITH

BELL'S ASBESTOS NON-CONDUCTING COMPOSITION.



ESTIMATES GIVEN

FOR WORK FINISHED COMPLETE.

OR SUPPLIED IN

Bags of 1 cwt. each.

Office: 6, DES VŒUX ROAD

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT OF

SUMMER CURTAINS

NEW LACE CURTAINS,

NEW CURTAIN MUSLINS.

LATEST DESIGNS

IN FRENCH AND ENGLISH

ART CRETONNES

An Immense Variety from 45 cts. per yard.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

UNRIVALLED FOR COMFORT AND CUISINE.

THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY

MODERATE TERMS AND NO EXTRAS.

H. BAYNES, Manager.

STAG HOTEL.

148, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, MOST CENTRALLY SITUATED.

Monthly Boarders accommodated on very Moderate Terms.

For Particulars, apply to THE MANAGER.

1895

CHAMPAGNES

FROM

CHARLES HEIDSIECK.

PURVEYOR TO HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD.

SIEMSEN & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Hongkong, March 2, 1906. 450

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK.

PURVEYOR TO HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD.

SIEMSEN & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Hongkong, March 2, 1906. 450

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK.

PURVEYOR TO HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD.

SIEMSEN & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Hongkong, March 2, 1906. 450

CARLTON HOUSE HOTELS,

No. 8 and 10, Ice House Road.

EXCELLENT FURNISHED ROOMS.

COMFORT OF RESIDENTS AND THE CUISINE A SPECIALTY.

FOR TERMS, APPLY TO THE MANAGER.

1190

Tailors.

R. HOUGHTON,
NAVAL, MILITARY AND CIVIL
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16, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
Hongkong, June 8, 1906. 1190

CHIEF WING & CO.

24 & 26, LEE YUEN STREET (WEST)

HONGKONG.

DEALERS IN

All Sorts of COPPER, BRASS, STEEL,

IRON WARE, &c.

BYRON GIBBS and TIES.

CORRUGATED IRON, FIG IRON, &c.,

Suitable for

Roofs, Windows and House Building.

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GREGOR & CO.,

Give Us Water That We May Drink

TANSAN

PURE. Exquisite in Flavor, Stimulating without Reaction, this life-giving, Natural Mineral Water gushes out of the mountain-side at Takaradaka, near Kobe, Japan.

PURITY. Its source is amid hard volcanic rock, beyond reach of contact with any human being, and it is conveyed by gravity through a rock-hewn tunnel and concrete aqueduct to a sheltered enclosure, where, without pumping, falling, or touch of human hand, it is placed by machinery in sterilized bottles and packed in cases for shipment; thus, from its initial source protecting the water against possible taint of any kind. Percolating through several strata of virgin rock, it is saturated with their unadulterated mineral properties, and no chemical skill can duplicate the living Tansan any more than the laboratory can evolve a living tree.

FLAVOR. Tansan gladdens the palate with a sweet peculiar to itself, clean, crisp, novel, and delicious. Its appetizing taste imparts of satisfaction, without savor of a feeding of fulness, however freely indulged in.

TANSAN is Nature's own distillation, and because of its absolute purity it blends with spirits, wines, stout, milk, and other liquors without altering the natural flavor, except to unfold it.

STIMULUS. Tansan is refreshing, and, by reason of its native qualities, it excites the appetite and stimulates the nutritive functions. It is persistently regulative without being laxative, and it eliminates from the problem of life the elements attributable to the liver and kidneys.

The supply is inexhaustible, being an even flow, entirely independent of surface conditions of a wet or dry season, and there will never be necessity nor excuse for the artificial manufacture of Tansan, so that it will be forever free from the obnoxious taste peculiar to all mixed and fabricated waters. Visitors to the Spring find the entire plant open to inspection—there is nothing to conceal.

TANSAN conduces to vigorous health. It is less costly than a Restorative. **DRINK TANSAN.**

THE CLIFFORD-WILKINSON

TANSAN MINERAL WATER Co., Ltd.

KOBÉ, JAPAN.

BEWARE OF B. G. S. IMITATIONS!!!

The only genuine Tansan bears the name of J. Clifford-Wilkinson on the label.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO.,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

WM. POWELL,

LIMITED.

NOW SHOWING

PRETTY

Fabrics

FOR

SUMMER

GOWNS.

EXQUISITE

DESIGNS.

MODERATE

PRICES.

POWELL'S

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS.

The SAVOY,

LIMITED.

Straw

Hats

from

\$2.25.

MEN'S SHIRTS

from

\$2.25.

5 per cent off

FOR CASH.

THE SAVOY, Ltd.

QUEEN'S ROAD.

TO SMOKERS.

It is a well-known fact, admitted by the EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS themselves, that Cigarettes imported from Egypt are made from TURKISH TOBACCO, which is subject to a heavy Import Duty in Egypt. Hongkong being a Free Port tobacco can be imported free of duty.

Two Good Reasons why it is advantageous to Smoke Egyptian Cigarettes.

1.—Cheapness of my Cigarettes compared to imported cigarettes, owing to tobacco being admitted duty-free into Hongkong, and that you are buying direct from the Manufacturer, doing away with middlemen's profits.

2.—Freshness of my Cigarettes, as they are made daily for each day's consumption, which makes it impossible to have an old stock of Cigarettes, as is very likely with imported Cigarettes.

The following is a list of my Cigarettes made from the Best Turkish Tobacco at from 40% to 60% cheaper than imported cigarettes of equal quality.

NAME	SIZE	AGED IN BOXES OF 100	PRICE PER 100
Great Britain...large	60		\$4.50
Venus...large	60 & 100		3.00
Hongkong Club (cock tipped)...large	50 & 100		3.00
Admiral...medium	100		2.20
Princess, gold tipped (ladies)...small	100		2.00
Flor de Oriente, with tubes (ladies)...small	100		2.00
Military (gold tipped)...medium	100		2.00
Germania...medium	100		1.80
Paris...small	100		1.50
The Peak Tramway...medium	100		1.50
Emperor of China (gold tipped)...medium	100		1.20
Lasitana...medium	100		1.00

We also make cheap cigarettes of second-grade Turkish Tobacco at \$5.00 per 1000. Minimum Quantity sold—1,000.

To Messrs. Clubs, Hotels and all large Buyers, Special Terms are allowed.

T. E. P. SPYROPULOS,

9, Beaconsfield Arcade.

(OPPOSITE THEATRE ROYAL).

S. MOUTRIE & Co.,

LIMITED.

HONGKONG,

SHANGHAI, TIENSIN.

PIANOS

BY ALL THE LEADING MAKERS.

ORGANS, GRAMOPHONES

and every kind of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

A STOCK OF OVER 6,000 RECORDS TO SELECT FROM.

TUNING AND REPAIRING A SPECIALITY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

The Pianola, Piano

Pianola, and Aerola, and

only to be had at

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.,

YORK BUILDINGS, CHATER ROAD.

Hongkong, May 17, 1906.



A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

AERATED WATER

MANUFACTURERS.

	Per doz. inclusive of bottles.
SODA WATER	\$1.70
Do. (Bombay bottles)	1.80
POTASH, SELTZER, and	
E. P. SODA	1.80
LEMONADE	1.80
TONIC WATER	1.80
LITHIA WATER	1.95
GINGER ALE	1.95
SARSAPARILLA	1.95
LEMON-SQUASH	1.95
RASPBERRYADE	1.95
STONE GINGER BEER	1.95

Bottles returned in Good Condition are allowed for at the Rate of \$1.20 per doz.

SYPHONS.

	Per Doz.
SODA WATER	\$19.50
POTASH SELTZER and B.P.	
SODA	19.80
LITHIA WATER	20.00
Eighteen Dollars per dozen is allowed on	
SYPHONS returned in Good Condition.	
We specially recommend our STONE	
GINGER BEER, which is brewed from	
finest Jamaica Root by our own special	
process.	

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, June 9, 1906.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Miscellaneous.
Goods per *Sardinia* not cleared at 4 p.m. on this date subject to rent.
Goods per *Gregory* *Apar* undelivered after 4 p.m. on this date will be landed.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, June 28:—

11 a.m.—Auction of Complete Cement Factory, at Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s Premises, Kowloon.
2.45 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, at No. 1, Victoria View, Kowloon. Goods per *Benary* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

FRIDAY, June 29:—

2.45 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, &c., at No. 5, Patell Villa, Kowloon.

SATURDAY, June 30:—

2.30 & 9 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, &c., at Mr. F. Kiene's Sales Rooms, No. 15, Kowloon.

MONDAY, July 2:—

Goods per *Centurion* not cleared on this date subject to rent.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1906.

INSPECTION OF BUILDINGS.

The collapse of another house in Queen's Road yesterday lends point to our previously expressed statements that an exhaustive inspection of the residence of the Colony should be undertaken without unnecessary delay. This is a life and death matter. Should there be any further collapses and several people lose their lives as a result of the Government's apathetic, then such deaths might fairly be laid at the door of the authorities who have disregarded these two distinct warnings. Surely there need not be a particularly great length of red tape unrolled before steps can be taken to safeguard the lives of those who live in the Colony. It was almost a miracle that no one was killed when the three houses collapsed in Queen's Road a few weeks ago. But the Government is not justified in letting things slide because they have been favoured by fortune on the one occasion. Apparently, however, that narrow escape from a fearful disaster has taught no lesson to those to whom residents have to look for action in this and similar matters. A few men were sent round to prop up shaky places with pieces of wood and the Government, with the sweet consciousness of having performed a good action, turned over and apparently went to sleep again. If Victoria were a municipality and the authorities could only hold their positions by grace of the citizens it would be very different. Any flagrant disregard of the interests of the citizens would soon meet with summary punishment. But the citizen of Victoria has nothing to do with the Government he is blessed with, except the magnificent privilege of paying for it. It is supposed to be a fundamental British principle that there shall be no taxation without representation but the unfortunate residents in a Crown Colony know to their cost that the privileges that their fellow subjects enjoy in Great Britain and the self governing colonies are not for them. All we can do is to make the best of what we are given and endeavour to effect something by moral suasion, which, unfortunately, is the only kind of suasion we can bring to bear. The Commission which is inquiring into matters regarding the administration of the Sanitary Department should seize the opportunity of making a strong recommendation on the subject of the inspection of buildings. If people are killed by the collapse of buildings consequent upon an earth tremor it is very sad, but, with the partial knowledge we possess to-day, it cannot be provided against. If, however, people lose their lives through the supineness of an indifferent Government a crime is committed. It is to be hoped that it will not be necessary for lives to be lost before the Government awakens to a sense of its duty and appoints inspectors to examine and report upon all buildings about which there can be any possible apprehension.

Our correspondent "Selochs," whose amusing letter we published yesterday, makes out an excellent case, from his own point of view, in favour of the abolition of the drink traffic and of armaments. He carries our argument to what he humorously terms its "logical conclusion." The abolition of the drink traffic, and the consequent loss of employment it was shown by us would affect many trades besides the publicans, brewers and distillers. But "Selochs" declares that doctor, nurses, hospital and asylum attendants, undertakers, etc., would suffer from a stagnation in their various professions. Truly, we never had the least idea that drink was so all-powerful and we are inexpressibly obliged to "Selochs" for enlightening us. Plague, malaria, typhoid, small-pox and a number of other ailments which afflict our poor bodies will become unknown if the British Hodge abandons his deplorable tendency to quaff a pot of "four ale" when he is thirsty! Hospitals will become unnecessary, pressing "Selochs" argument to its logical conclusion, but, most joyous of all, none of us will die. Abandon beer and cheat the undertaker. Further we learn that all judicial persons and guardians of the peace will find their occupation gone. This again is an instance in which our deplorable ignorance led us into egregiously erroneous conclusions. In the issue of the paper in which "Selochs" informative letter appeared are reported two causes heard before His Lordship the Chief Justice. One was for the specific performance of an agreement for lease and rent, in the other certain parties sought to have it declared that certain property belonged to them. These causes it appears would never have come before His Honour but for the devastating and desolating taste of the million for beer! The connection is so clear that we feel a kind of humiliated surprise that we should not have noticed it before "Selochs" pointed it out. Our correspondent remarks that he has noticed that the modern Labour Leader is not often active in opposition to that form of universal partial unemployment which he calls shorter hours of labour, provided that there is no diminution in the pay received. Most true and the L. L. has his eye on the "logical conclusion"—no work at all and the same rate of pay as before. One result of the abolition of the drink traffic which we failed to remark and which our correspondent was kind enough to remind us of was the disappearance of the intemperate Temperance Orator. We would bear up with Spartan-like courage under the loss of his society.

LOCAL AND COAST NEWS.

Mountain Lodge "At Home."
H. E. The Governor will be at Home at Mountain Lodge on Tuesday, July 31 from 4 to 6.30 p.m.

The Customs Directors.

Tieh Liang and Tong Shao-yi, reports a Tientsin exchange of June 10, have held a consultation and decided to wait until the excitement over their appointment has died down, and they will then commence their investigations as to how the Customs is really worked. They will call for returns from each important centre, and try to ascertain the reason why one place is more prosperous than another.

Manchuria.

At the request of the Japanese Government, the foreign concession at Mukden which was declared open to foreign trade on the 1st inst., will be placed under the exclusive control of the Japanese, while it is expected that Antung and Tatungku, which will be opened shortly, will be jointly administered by Japan and the United States. The Consuls of these countries have taken up their duties at Mukden, and the Peking Government has been notified to this effect.

Russo-Chinese Negotiations.

The Waiwupu has been informed by the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg that the Russian Minister's delay in concluding the negotiations concerning Manchuria covers some deep-laid plan inimical to the interests of China in Manchuria. The Chinese representative at St. Petersburg therefore urges necessity of pressing upon the Russian Minister to make no more delay in coming to a settlement with the Chinese Government on the subject of Manchuria, since delays are dangerous.

DO NOT NEGLECT THE CHILDREN.

At this season, of the year the first unnatural looseness of a child's bowels should have immediate attention. The best thing that can be given is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by castor oil as directed with each bottle of the remedy. It always relieves the child, and when reduced with water and sweetened is pleasant to take. Sold by all chemists and storekeepers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MARQUIS ITO.

STONED IN KOREA.

A Political Move.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI, June 26.

While travelling in a train from Anyang to Seoul, Korea, Marquis Ito was stoned.

A native has been arrested for the offence.

It is stated that the stoning is the outcome of a political move.

FLEETS AT PLAY.

ADMIRAL MOORE'S

HOSPITALITY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI, June 26.

A dinner was given to Japanese Officers at Tokyo last night by Admiral Moore, in return for the hospitality shown by the Japanese to the British fleet.

At the same time the blue-jackets of both fleets were entertained at plays and dances.

LOCAL AND COAST NEWS.

The Kiao-chow-Chinanfu Railway paid a dividend of 34 per cent for last year.

There are persistent rumours that H. E. Chang-Chih-tung will succeed Chou Fu at Nanking.

Work on the Swatow-Chaochow railway is now proceeding more rapidly; ten miles of the track having been completed.

At about 4 o'clock on the 11th inst, a mild earthquake shock was felt in Yokohama, the tremor lasting about two minutes and a half.

The Waiwupu and the French Minister are engaged in drafting new regulations for the control of Roman Catholic Missions and propaganda in China.

Some Japanese merchants are trading in salt at Fengtien but refuse to pay any tax, and they naturally often have trouble with the Customs officer.

The Board of Commerce is about to establish a Commercial bank with a capital of ten million taels, and this has been approved by the Throne.

A report has reached Seoul to the effect that a Korean fishing boat struck and exploded a drifting mine of Oyata. Three out of the four men in the boat were killed or drowned.

Two Englishmen reported to have formerly been in the Customs service at Shanghai, have been arrested at Nagasaki on a charge of defrauding a Kratu hotel-keeper.

There were 776 European and 155 Chinese visitors to the City Hall Library, 124 European and 2,567 Chinese visitors to the Museum during the week ending the 24th June.

The Jiji urges drastic measures against the intriguing dignitaries in Korea. The Kokum and the Asahi say that hasty steps are inadvisable as the protectorate of Japan over Korea is unassailable.

Tartar General, Chao Erh-sen, has submitted to the Throne a memorial reporting the establishment of a Commercial Exhibition at Mukden in Fengtien and requesting that the provinces be ordered to send articles as exhibits.

According to a Tokyo report, plans are being formed to place the war strength of the Japanese Army at one million men. This is said to be due not only to the lessons of the Russo-Japanese War but also in accordance with the requirements of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

A Good Suggestion.

Correspondence relative to limewashing of houses at Sha Po Village, near Kowloon City, was submitted at to-day's meeting of the Sanitary Board. The President of the Board recommended that the people should be encouraged to do the work as far as possible themselves.

AN OLD MAXIM APPLIED TO A MODERN REMEDY.

EVERYONE speaks of the fast as he finds it. It is a maxim of the Portuguese. Judging by the letters received from people all over the country, praising Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, it is evident this remedy has been found satisfactory. It is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, and no cure has yet been reported where it has failed to give relief, and it has been in general use for more than a quarter of a century. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE DUMA.

DOOMED TO FAILURE.

A Member's Views.

(Exclusive Service, supplied by Reuters, via Bombay.)

LONDON, June 25.

A member of a Russian Government has contributed a remarkable article to the *Telegraph* in which he states the opinion that the present Duma cannot live under the prevailing conditions.

In order to succeed in the arduous task which lies before them the Government, continues the writer, must enlist as colleagues staid men of the soil.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS ACTIVE.

To Prevent Massacres.

The Social Democrats of the Duma have decided to send members of the Duma to all places throughout the Empire, wherefrom rumours of impending massacres are received, in order to tranquillize the populace and, if possible, prevent bloodshed.

[REUTERS'S SERVICE.]

AMERICAN SCANDALS.

Meat and Oil.

At Kansas, four meat-packing companies, and the Burlington Railroad, have been heavily fined for accepting and giving rebates to two brokers who have been imprisoned.

At Washington, the Attorney General has announced his intention to prosecute the Standard Oil Trust.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, June 24.

The death is announced of the Duke of Almodovar, late Spanish Foreign Minister, and president of the Morocco Conference.

RUSSIAN OUTRAGES.

LONDON, June 24.

An officer of the Police was shot dead at Warsaw yesterday. This makes the hundred and twentieth victim of the terrorists among the police since January, 1905.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TROUBLES.

Arabs Defeated.

LONDON, June 24.

Major O'Connell with 350 Camelry and 200 Soudanese, marching through torrential rains, seas of mud, and crossing torrents, relieved on the 14th instant, the garrison of Tuludi which had been attacked by Arabs.

Major O'Connell then delivered a general attack. The fighting lasted until sunset, the enemy losing 300 killed, and one hundred captured. There were no British casualties.

PROPERTY OWNERS' TROUBLES.

Where Profits Go.

An application was made at to-day's meeting of the Sanitary Board for a modification of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance in respect to house No. 384, Queen's Road West. The owner declared that to comply with the Board's notice would entail great expense. The ground surface had been recently re-laid and to do it over again (as required) would cost \$1000. This was about two and a half years' rent, and the place had been vacant for three years out of the last five.

Mr. Humphreys—My sympathies are with the applicant. The reckless way in which the Board has in the past ordered reconstructions and repairs running into tens of thousands of dollars has brought property to its present dangerous condition. In some cases it practically amounts to confiscation. Poor owners are ruined and rich ones crippled. Certainly I protest very strongly against this sort of thing being authorized on the recommendation only of an inspector. Let the Director of Public Works report in this case.

Mr. Shelton Hooper—I think this matter should be compromised and the door still made sanitary. The Hon. Registrar General—in a previous case of this kind did not some member of the P. W. D. inspect the premises?

RHEUMATISM.

WHY suffer from this painful malady when one application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm gives relief? Hundreds of grateful people testify to the magical power of this remedy over rheumatism. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

COOLIES IN TROUBLE.

Europeans Complain.

There have recently been a great number of complaints from residents regarding the behaviour of chair and ricksha coolies. Usually, however, the people who complain are not anxious to prosecute but wish to avoid the time and trouble necessitated by doing so. To-day was an exception, however, for it was a regular field day at the Magistrate's for cases of this nature, no less than three Europeans appearing in Court to prosecute chair and ricksha coolies.

In the first case Mr. W. G. Humphreys prosecuted a chair coolie for being on his premises without permission. He stated that on the morning of the 21st instant he saw a chair coolie coming out of the coolie quarters at the back of his house and gave chase to him. The coolie dropped the back of his chair bearing his pumber, but got away. Two coolies belonging to the chair answered to the summons, but Mr. Humphreys could not tell which of them was the man he had chased. His wife had also seen the coolie but witness did not think that she could assist in the identification.

Mr. Hazeland—The trouble is that there are two coolies here. Mr. Humphreys—It is one of those things which it is impossible to put down unless some stringent measures are taken. My place is simply a common lodging house for the coolies at the Albany.

His Worship—Yes; if it were proved against one of the defendants I would punish him very severely but I must have some evidence. The case was remanded until Friday to let Mrs. Humphreys appear in Court to see if she could identify the coolie.

A RECKLESS COOLIE.
Mr. P. W. Golding prosecuted a ricksha coolie from Kowloon on three charges (1) furious driving, (2) driving his vehicle negligently whereby damage was caused to complainant's ricksha, and (3) passing on the wrong side of the road.

Mr. Golding stated that he was in his private ricksha going along Garden Road, Kowloon, when the defendant, with his vehicle, suddenly rushed across the road on the wrong side and collided with his ricksha, knocking it into the gutter and almost throwing him out, and breaking one of the spokes in the wheel. This was the third time that a similar thing had happened to him, and people at Kowloon were continually complaining. So much so that many of his friends had asked him to take action. The incident was similar to that in which Mr. Denison had his wrist sprained. He would ask his Worship to deal severely with the defendant and if possible order him to be placed in the stocks.

Mr. Hazeland imposed a fine of \$3 with the alternative of three days' imprisonment on each charge. He was prepared to order stocks, but would consider that measure if another case came before him.

REPOSING MINE.
Mr. G. A. Woodcock proceeded against the bearers of chair No. 601 for reposing hire. The bearers did not appear, and their master, on being sent for at first said that they had not time to come and then that he had told them to come but that they did not do so.

The case was remanded until Friday and the defendants' master was told to be sure and bring them to the Court.

LIME-WASHING AND PLAQUE.

Questions for the Sanitary Board.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board to-day the following questions were asked by Mr. Humphreys and answered by Hon. Dr. Clark:

Q. 1.—Has the distemper (i.e. lime wash) from the interior walls of infected Chinese houses ever been bacteriologically examined with a view to ascertaining the percentage of organic matter therein or with a view to finding out whether the bacilli of tuberculosis, enteric or plague are present? If yes, state results for the information of the Board. If not, why not?

A. 1.—On the 18th instant I obtained a sample of lime wash in actual use in a Chinese house in Queen's Road West, and submitted it to the Bacteriologist for examination. He reports that it contained no micro-organisms; that it was unable to support the life of the micro-organisms; that one part of the lime wash added to five parts of a culture liquid containing actively growing organisms of the above diseases killed the organisms within twelve hours; and that the lime wash, when dry, did not appear to favour the growth of these organisms. Further experiments are being conducted in regard to the dry lime wash.

Q. 2.—Has the mortar from internal lime-washed walls in infected Chinese houses ever been examined as above? If yes, state results. If not, why not?

A. 2.—Numerous experiments have been made in various parts of the world in regard to the viability of the bacillus of plague on the walls of plague infected houses; the results have shown that the bacillus does not survive these conditions for longer than seven days in temperate climates, and for a much less period in tropical countries.

Q. 3.—Use the distemper (i.e. lime wash) or mortar from European dwellings such as Beaconfield Arcade, where plague has been recurrent ever been bacteriologically examined as in 1 and 2? If yes, state results; if not, why not?

A. 3.—No. The reply to question 2 shows that the subject has been thoroughly investigated, though not in connection with Beaconfield Arcade.

Q. 4.—Is old lime wash or distemper scraped off before new is put on? (There is nothing in the regulations to enforce this and in the case of Chinese dwellings it is not done as far as my own knowledge goes.)

A. 4.—I understand that the walls are usually brushed and not scraped.

Q. 5.—Does not size, which is analogous to gelatine, make one of the finest cultures for bacteria?

A. 5.—Assuming that the mortar of internal walls in infected houses contained bacilli harmful to life, would not the coating of such walls with an innocuous substance like slaked lime mixed with a good germicide like carbolic acid, or the percentage of organic and organic matter by giving them more to feed on?

A. 6.—No. The reply to question 1 shows that the lime wash has the opposite effect.

Q. 7.—Assuming the answer to 6 to be yes, is not the very large annual tax on the community which the lime washing regulations entail only money-wasted but money spent in fostering disease?

A. 7.—

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council will be held on Thursday at 3.30 p.m.

The Attorney General will move the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to empower the Governor to grant licences and leases of land for the purpose of working mines and minerals.

A Committee of the whole Council will consider the Bill entitled An Ordinance to regulate the qualifications and to provide for the Registration of Dentists.

The Attorney General will move the third reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to authorize the construction and maintenance of certain Naval and Military Works upon and over certain portions of the Crown foreshore and sea bed situate upon the Harbour frontage of the City of Victoria, in this Colony.

A meeting of the Finance Committee will be held immediately after the Council.

COMPENSATION FOR CEILINGS.

On the question of compensation for ceilings removed during cleansing operations the following minutes were read at a meeting of the Sanitary Board held to-day.

The Hon. Registrar General—All that is necessary is to invite the attention of the sub-committee to this point and to say that in the opinion of the Board compensation should include cost of making good the damage.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak—One course or other should be taken—either to make good or pay full compensation.

Mr. H. Humphreys—I agree with Mr. Lau Chu Pak.

Mr. Hooper—Compensation should certainly be paid for all damage done to the property.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' POWERS.

Should They Be Extended?

A minute by the Medical Officer of Health, requesting that the senior sanitary inspectors be authorised to enter premises and inspect food in accordance with Section 83 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance was submitted at to-day's meeting of the Sanitary Board.

Mr. H. Humphreys—I am not in favour of increasing the powers of senior inspectors.

Mr. Shelton Hooper—I agree with Mr. Humphreys. Surely three doctors and a veterinary surgeon are sufficient.

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett—Nor I, unless some very good reason can be advanced.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak—The M. O. H. has not given any reason why this power should be extended to the senior inspectors. Are they qualified to pronounce that any food is unwholesome?

WHOM TO PAY.

A Complicated Case.

In the Summary Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court this morning before His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise (Puisne Judge) the action in which Lai Sing sued the Wing Kung Sze firm for \$251.40, balance of amount due in respect to goods sold and delivered was called on.

Mr. Jackson (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Otto Kong Sing for the defendant.

Mr. Kong Sing pointed out that his client had obtained the stone slabs (in respect to which the action was brought) from another party, who in turn had obtained them from plaintiff and that the plaintiff should have sued him.

The Puisne Judge—You have the slabs and have not paid for them!

Mr. Kong Sing—We have to pay for them.

The Puisne Judge—Then pay the money into Court and let the others fight out whose property it is.

Mr. Kong Sing—But the man we obtained it from has a running account with us and owes us money.

The Puisne Judge—You can sue him for that.

After further argument the Puisne Judge adjourned the action until Friday, remarking that if the solicitors did not come to an understanding before then he would dismiss it.

STAMP DUTY.

Why is it Paid?

A rather interesting point cropped up in the Summary Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court this morning, in connection with the stamping of receipts. Three Chinese receipts (two for \$100 and one for \$50) were put in by Mr. Otto Kong Sing (plaintiff's solicitor) but their admission was objected to by Mr. E. J. Grist (defendant's solicitor).

Mr. Kong Sing submitted they could be stamped after execution, and that defendant might have stamped them. It was always the party who received the money who stamped receipts.

Mr. Grist—The penalty is upon the person who receives the receipt.

Mr. Kong Sing pointed out that receipts for money were not mentioned in the Ordinance.

The Puisne Judge—If there is a penalty and you can stamp receipts after execution I will allow you to do it and pay the penalty. Let us see the Ordinance.

The Ordinance was brought, and after glancing through it the Puisne Judge remarked—I do not see it here; apparently there is no mention of receipts in the schedule. Then why do you put a stamp on receipts? This schedule has been struck out and re-enacted, and there is a later one. (To Mr. Kong Sing) If you go to the stamp collector and get the receipts stamped, I will admit them.

The case was continued without the receipts and the point was dropped.

DRAGON BOAT DAY.

China's National Festival.

To-day, the fifth of the fifth Chinese month, the people throughout the empire have commemorated a holiday, and in the maritime and riverine towns and villages the excitement is as great as during an election in the towns of England.

Everybody knows that the occasion of this general holiday is the commemoration of the suicide of Yuh Yoo, (or Oh-a-ping), a loyal minister who served his emperor before Mencius was born, and whose poem has placed him among the earliest poets of China.

The customs which in time have agglutinated around this feast were originally unknown, and the ceremony consisted in simply rowing to the spot on the river Ming Lo, an affluent of the Tung Ting Lake, where the unfortunate minister threw himself into the water. Those who first of all kept the anniversary of the death of Yuh Yoo went simply to propitiate and make offerings to the spirit of the deceased. The festival thus had its origin in the province of Hunan.

It is not easy to trace the course by which this simple commemorative act spread all over China, nor is it possible to follow the development of this original idea, which has borne fruit as we see it to-day. Probably those who participate in the excitement and the superstitions—at least nine-tenths of them—have but the vaguest idea of the origin of the festival, and the purpose for which it was established.

Seeing that this feast was established prior to the introduction of Buddhism into China, and long before Taoism was developed into a system, the usage associated with the Dragon Boat Festival are essentially non-religious. On the other hand, seeing that it takes place in the early summer, when men feel the effects of the severe heat, and when sickness is usually more prevalent than during the cooler months, Taoism has availed itself of the opportunity to prepare and offer for sale various charms, which promise to those who are wise enough to buy them immunity from sickness, and guarantees to them vigorous health. Henceforth at first and for centuries, the recognized religions of China had nothing to do with the festival, the opportunity was too obvious to be disregarded, and to-day Taoist Christians make a big haul out of the pockets of those who have more faith than understanding, and who prefer a charm to a prophylactic.

Although the festival is generally known amongst foreigners as the Dragon Boat Festival, it is more generally spoken of among the Chinese as Tsun Yeung. Tsun means "upright" and Yeung is the sun. The two characters stand for the summer solstice or midsummer. It is true that being a "movable feast" it rarely coincides with the actual day, but this the Chinese take no cognizance of, like many others of their popular festivals, it is connected with a season of the year, and with the movements of the heavenly bodies.

The prime movers of this yearly festival are the gentry of the neighbourhood, and these vie with each other in their struggle to create enthusiasm, and win for themselves names and fame by a prodigious generosity.

Occasionally certain monasteries, vested in a village temple, have been in time past voted for this object, and no efforts of the priests, even were they so determined, could divert these funds into another channel.

Indeed both local gentry, and the caretakers of any particular temple, are generally willing to furnish the funds necessary for the occasion, in return for the local respect and deference which they can then command from their less fortunate neighbours.

It is not often that money is given to the crews which exert themselves for the amusement of bystanders. Roast pork and jars of peach and orange wine are the rewards given. But in addition to these a peculiar pudding is prepared, and parts thereof, wrapped in the leaves of a special grass, reminiscent of the river reeds, are retailed and eaten in hundreds of thousands. Indeed an Englishman could as easily imagine himself going without his plum pudding on Christmas day as the Chinese could submit to forego a taste of this particular pudding on this occasion.

The pre-eminent characteristic of the whole affair is "noise." In places like Hongkong nothing but the ghost of the thing exists. But when the scene is seen in Canton, or better still in some inland town, the superadded volumes of noise are simply deafening. Drums and cymbals, shouting, hurrying, cracking and cannons united to create the most crashing combination of discordant sounds and these appear to rouse the Chinese to a degree of enthusiasm which may be called that of white heat, and this is the scene of enjoyment.

Often in this country contending clans will compete. The boats themselves, in some cases at least, are as long as a fairly long P. & O. steamer, and are the property of some local magnate. They are built in compartments which are put together for the occasion, and when filled with half-naked rowers remind one of the pictures one used to see of the boats of the South Sea savages. In the races they dash forward with great swiftness, and the steersmen, with paddles only, guide the boat with remarkable ability. Of course winners will receive from their respective patrons a large share of roast pork and many cups of exhilarating wine. This is their reward.

The mandarins with characteristic monopoly, year by year, issue proclamations insinuating that the people would be wiser were they to discontinue the feast altogether, at the same time urging the people to be careful lest, in the confusion and excitement, they should be some serious accident. It is well known that not seldom persons are drowned, and indeed occasionally there is a serious catastrophe. But even when this does not

occur, the country, the results of the competition do not pass away with the excitement which has filled men's minds during its hours. Failure to win ends in hate towards the winners, and the exultation of victory shows itself in contempt over their competitors, and so there is engendered a bitter feeling, which sometimes ends in a clan fight, and in continued bitterness. There is little or nothing of the generous rivalry between the different crews at our own regatta, but an opportunity for arousing the worst passions which lie dormant in the Chinese breast. But neither Mandarin nor moralist can suppress the excitement of the day, and men and women of all classes and types look forward to the holiday with more gusto than was usual in older days with our country fairs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

Sir—The next interesting musical event to be recorded for a very long time is the Philharmonic Society's Concert of the 16th instant and among those who took the opportunity of being present I have not met one who was not enthusiastic on the artistic excellence of the performance. I was consequently very much surprised to find an article in your journal of the 15th inst. in which the efforts of the society in a vein which must have conveyed the impression to anyone who had not attended the Concert that the performance was not worth more serious consideration than the efforts of a village school or that the writer was a very superior person indeed.

While admitting that a decisive victory was scored and that musical people ought to be thankful for an interesting, artistic and good programme, executed in a manner creditable to the conductor (a gentleman by the way of very considerable attainments and standing music) the writer stillifies himself by asserting that there were faults of such a nature that the victory must be curious indeed, and the thankful attitude which musical people should adopt seems to have no reason *à dire*.

The lofty critic asserts that he could not always have believed that there had been many rehearsals, which, of itself, would with an amateur chorus and orchestra spell the most horrible catastrophe. He implies that the chorus sang the "Crusaders" from start to finish at forte and fortissimo—a physically impossible feat and sufficient to ruin the performance—and he challenges the existence of the counter-point passage in the "Benedictus," as played by the Orchestra. Wherefore is the victory?

Now I do not wish to go over all the ground again but for the benefit of your readers I would point out that the performance of Mr. Denman Fuller in the concerto was exceptionally good, that such faults as there were could not be detected by one so uneducated in music as to write such nonsense about it.

The "Crusaders" though suffering from want of numbers, showed gradations of light and shade, clean attack, clear enunciation and musical and dramatic feeling. Under the circumstances and in view of the pleased and surprised audience I cannot account for the article I have been discussing, but the tone thereof seems to me as bilious as the matter is foolish.

In conclusion, too, I should like to note that Mrs. Kow's singing does call for special remark in that it was splendidly produced and artistic to a degree. When the nervousness and the "school" have worn off I expect great things of this gifted performer.

MUSICAL.

[We publish the above at this late date only because we have been repeatedly approached, since the concert, to say something in vindication of Mr. Fuller and these amateurs who so generously assisted him. We were unable to attend the concert—for a reason already explained—and as could not give an opinion of the performance. On all sides, however, we have heard it characterized as one of the best from a musical point of view, yet held in the Colony.—Ed., C.M.]

THE KIANGSI REBELS.

Caught in a Trap.

News has been received by Shanghai mandarins from Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi province, reporting the capture and death of a number of insurgents at Yungshan, in Fuchow prefecture, and the defeat and dispersal of the rest of the band.

These numbered some five hundred men who, whilst under arms, showed a tendency towards attacking the Christian community in their vicinity. The insurgents were surrounded on three sides and soon found themselves in a trap.

On one side they were attacked by the militia and small garrison of Fuchow, under the prefect and military commandant of that city; on another side was a body of troops dispatched from Chienchiang, under instructions of the Governor; while on the third side the regiment of the Kiangsi Provincial Army prevented the insurgents from breaking away from the troops that were attacking them on the other two sides. The fourth side was the river—N.G. Daily News.

The G. N. S. "Dakota" arrived at Yokohama at 2.22 a.m. on June 20, breaking the record for the passage. The whole time was 11 days, 20 hours, 35 minutes, and the average speed 15 knots.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

THIS is a very dangerous disease unless properly treated. Statistics show that there are more deaths from it than from scarlet fever. All danger may be avoided, however, by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, keeps the cough loose, and makes the paroxysms of coughing less frequent and less severe. It has been used with many epidemics of this disease with perfect success. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

ARTS AND CRAFTS.

Arrangements for the Exhibition.

Exhibition.

Capt. J. Marchant, the Hon. Sec. of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition, writes us giving the following details of the arrangements made to date:—

This Exhibition will take place at the City Hall upon three dates to be fixed for the last week in October next.

H. E. the Governor has kindly consented to be a patron of the Exhibition and will open it on the first day.

H. E. the Admiral will be asked to open it on the second day, and H. E. the General on the third.

The Committee, whose names appear opposite the Classes they are superintending will be largely augmented, so as to include old and influential residents in the Colony, both European and non-European. The Secretary, however, hopes that, though the numbers actually upon the Committee must necessarily be limited, the general public by suggestion and encouragement will form as it were a powerful subsidiary Committee and such suggestions will always be received with attention and thanks.

Numerous notices, comprehending all rules, etc., of all the classes, will shortly be sent out to the Press and to the Public. The 14th October next has been fixed as the latest date for acceptance of exhibits.

Exhibitors may send exhibits after the Exhibition if they wish.

No fee will be charged to exhibitors. An entrance fee (to be fixed later) will be charged the general public.

The Committee reserves to itself the right to refuse exhibits, and Arrangements will be made to ensure exhibits and loans against fire, etc.

Privately owned objects of art, whether actually made by the Exhibitor or not (e.g. paintings, blackwood, lacquer, porcelain, etc.), will be welcomed for exhibition. It has been decided that this shall be purely an exhibition and not a competitive one. There will therefore be no prizes.

The following are the Classes into which it has been decided to divide the Exhibition, together with the names of the ladies or gentlemen superintending them.

Class 1—Photography. Mr. Gale.

Class 2—Paintings, sketches, &c. Mr. Gale.

Class 3—Needlework. Lacework. (Mrs. Trevellick Davis, Mrs. W. Bailey.) Drawn thread work, etc., embroidery and fancy needle work of every kind. Mrs. Marchant.

Class 4—Woodwork. Woodcarving. Furniture, Fokerwork, etc., Wickerwork. Mr. Ram.

Class 5—Miscellaneous Crafts. Mr. Lennox Bird.

Subdivisions.

Section 1—Photographic Section. Mr. Gale.

Class (1) Amateur (unaided work) (a) Portraits and Genre (b) Landscapes.

Class (2) Amateurs (the exposure only need be made by the Exhibitor) (a) Portraits and Genre (b) Landscapes.

Class (3) Professional. (a) Portraits and Genre (b) Landscapes.

Rule (1) Pictures may be either direct prints or enlargements by any process.

Rule (2) Prints may be framed. If not they must be mounted.

Rule (3) Prints must have the names of the Exhibitors attached. If possible they also should be titled.

Rule (4) Any number of prints may be sent in for classes 1 and 2; but not more than 5 prints will be received from exhibitors in class 3 of this Section.

Rule (5) Committee will take all reasonable care of prints received for exhibition, but cannot be held responsible for any loss or damage.

Rule (6) Exhibitors must reach the Secretary not later than 14th October, 1906. Entry forms to be sent in by 1st October, 1906.

For further particulars of this Section apply to Mr. C. H. Gale, F.W.D., Hongkong.

Section 2—P. Paintings, Sculpture, etc. Mr. D. Sayle.

Class (1) Oil.

Class (2) Miniatures.

Class (3) Black and white drawings—(a) Ink and ink sketches, pencil, crayon, and etchings.

Class (4) Designs. To include photographs or drawings of buildings signed by the Architect; fabrics; posters; furniture; vessels and jewellery.

All paintings, drawings and photographs must be framed. Any sent in without cannot be accepted. Glazing is optional.

Intending Exhibitors are requested to send in forms of entry before 1st October, 1906.

Exhibitors to be sent in by 14th October, 1906.

Communications upon this Section to be sent to Mr. D. Sayle, 3, Stewart Terrace, Peak.

Section 3—Needlework, etc., Mrs. Trevellick Davis, Mrs. W. Bailey, and Mrs. J. Marchant.

Fancy work of all kinds.

Class (1) Needlework (plain and fancy).

Class (2) Lacework.

Class (3) Drawn threadwork.

Class (4) Knitting, crochet, etc., as for Rules for dates of entry, etc., as in Sections 1 and 2.

Communications to be addressed to Mrs. Trevellick Davis, "Wolverton," Peak.

Section 4—Woodwork, etc., Mr. E. Ram.

Class (1) Blackwood.

Class (2) Wickerwork.

Class (3) Lacquer.

Class (4) Domestic Furniture.

Class (5) Architectural fittings.

Class (6) Carving and modelling.

Rules for dates of entry, etc., as in Sections 1 and 2.

Communications upon this section to be addressed to Mr. Lennox Bird, c/o Messrs. Palmer and Turner, Architects, The Honorary Secretary, at 2 Mountbatten View, the Peak, will be pleased to answer any communication upon any subject dealing with this Exhibition.

When the Committee is augmented, certain additions may be possibly necessary in the above programme, more especially as to the subject of loan exhibits and the co-operation of non-European members of our community.

By the courtesy of the Press the Committee feel confident that each new move will receive due publicity as it takes place.

and takes this opportunity of most respectfully tendering its thanks publicly to his Excellency the Governor, for his encouragement and approval, which have proved invaluable.

FIRE IN BALTIMORE.

Heavy losses.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.

Yesterday morning the inhabitants of Baltimore were startled by the outbreak of a fire in one of the large warehouses on the waterfront. A strong southeasterly wind was blowing and it was feared for a time that the fire would spread to the business district, but owing to the heroic efforts of the firemen aided by willing citizens, the flames were confined to the waterfront district, where damage to the extent of over one million dollars was suffered before the fire was subdued.

Several firemen were injured in their attempts to check the progress of the flames, while many were overcome with the dense volumes of smoke and heat driven by the strong wind. The greater part of the property destroyed was covered by insurance.

WANTED A SQUEEZE.

Impersonating a Sanitary Foreman.

An interesting instance of the way money is to be made by squeeze was given at the Magistrate's this morning, in a case in which Joseph Remedios was charged with stealing two chickens. He was stated to have, for some time past, been impersonating a sanitary foreman and in that capacity went to a Chinese house and said that he had been sent by the Board to inspect the drains. Whether they were satisfactory or not he did not say but on leaving he helped himself to the chickens. The woman of the house objected and informed the police, with the result that he was arrested and shown to have no connection with the

